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A board to set ethical guidelines for fetal-tissue research will be created by two medical groups: Page A4.

Seaweed farms and the fertilization of Antarctic algae could help avert global warming, some scientists say: Page A5.

A new anthology has been called both a ground-breaking contribution to American literature and a "travesty": Page A15.

The dissertation is a valuable requirement, a report says, but advising for graduate students is in poor shape: Page A15.

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New Congress Plans to Ask Colleges Tough Questions

Lawmakers cite tuition increases, loan defaults, and research costs

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY
WASHINGTON

"Accountability" is the buzz word for members of Congress who will be dealing with higher education in 1991. Lawmakers made stingy by budget constraints and skeptical by reports of misused federal dollars will continue to ask tough questions about how colleges and universities spend the government's money.

After demanding last year that colleges release graduation rates and crime statistics, lawmakers plan to ask this year why a college education costs so much and why more students do not graduate. Members of Congress involved in setting science policy remain interested in allegations of research fraud and conflicts of interest among researchers. They are also investigating why universities charge the government so much for indirect research costs.

5-Year Budget Agreement Cited

Despite last year's close scrutiny, Congress approved increases of more than 10 per cent for student aid and science research in fiscal 1991. But lobbyists—citing the five-year budget agreement that Congress and the President made last year—say lawmakers may be looking even more closely at higher education this year as they try to justify every dollar for fiscal 1992.

The Congressional committees that set student-aid policy will have plenty of opportunities to discuss Pell Grants, student loans, and other programs. Their forum

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James E. Delany, commissioner of the Big Ten Conference, holding a new wireless voting unit: "We did some things we haven't been able to do before."

NCAA Overwhelmingly Backs Reform Plan; Coaching Staffs and Costs Will Be Cut

Cooperation of presidents and sports officials is seen as key

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN
NASHVILLE

Energized by the presence of a record 233 presidents and unprecedented cooperation between presidents and sports officials, delegates to the National Collegiate Athletic Association last week overwhelmingly adopted a package of cost-cutting measures and other reforms.

Signs of protest over the reform legislation were few at the N.C.A.A.'s 85th annual meeting, the best attended in the association's history. The handful of sports officials who voiced opposition to the changes spoke of being crushed by a "runaway locomotive." One athletics director said he felt like "road kill on the road to reform."

Virtually all of the reform measures—including rules that will cut the size of coaching staffs and the number of scholarships in most Division I sports, phase out athletic dormitories over five years, and limit the length of playing and practice seasons and the amount of time athletes must spend on their sports each week—passed by enormous margins. (A listing of the adopted measures is on Page 40.)

"We knew coming in that if people held their positions, [the margins] would be huge," said Eugene F. Corrigan, commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference. "But did I expect the margins to be this big? Hell, no. It's unbelievable."

"I feel a little bit like I did last Tuesday when we got steamrollered by Clemson," said John Mackovic, athletics director and football coach at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, which was crushed, 30 to 0, by Clemson University in the Hall of Fame Bowl.

Lobbying by Presidents' Panel

To many presidents and sports officials, the substance of the rules adopted (most agreed the changes were modest) was less important than the process that helped them get through.

At last year's meeting, the N.C.A.A. presidents' commission, won a few minor, though symbolic, reforms in the face of stiff opposition from sports officials who complained they had not been consulted on the changes. This year it was apparent

Continued on Page A39

New Federal Challenge to Programs for Minorities Seen in Education Dept. Memo on Oregon Plan

By SCOTT JASCHIK
WASHINGTON

The Education Department is preparing to rule that an Oregon program providing tuition waivers to minority students is illegal, in part because "the actual goal of the initiative is to increase enrollment of blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans."

The department's opinion, outlined in a memo obtained by *The Chronicle*, shocked civil-rights advocates to whom it was described last week. They said it demonstrated that college programs created to help minority students were still vulnerable to government challenges.

The opinion was prompted by a complaint charging that the Oregon program excludes Asian and Asian-American students. Department officials say the ruling is not yet final.

Oregon officials say the three-year-old program has drawn many more minority students to the state's public colleges than would have come otherwise. The program was created to attract students from groups that were underrepresented on Oregon campuses, the officials say, adding that Asians and Asian Americans are not underrepresented.

The memo was written in October by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Education for civil-rights policy, Richard D. Komer. The memo criticizes the Oregon plan for addressing only underrepresentation by certain minority groups and for doing nothing about "diversity-related qualifications such as geographic origin, cultural or economic disadvantage, exceptional personal

Continued on Page A25

Colleges may have to re-examine scholarships reserved for ethnic groups other than blacks and Hispanics: Page A24.

Enrollment Rises in Nursing With New Recruiting Efforts

Nursing schools are offering tuition assistance to attract more students, but increases in applications may not be enough to end shortages: A35.

MARGINALIA

The general counsel's office at Stephen F. Austin State University received a letter that began:

"The publishers of *Who's Who in America* are now compiling the Seventh Edition of *Who's Who in American Law*. Because of your accomplishments and work in the legal community, we invite you to submit your biographical information for consideration for inclusion in this volume."

The letter was addressed to:

POSITION VACANT
GENERAL COUNSEL
SFA STATION
NACOGDOCHES, TX 75962

■

The menu at the University Center Restaurant at California State University in Sacramento included, one day recently, "Sautéed Muscles with Shallot Butter Sauce."

■

The graduate catalogue at Florida Atlantic University says:

"The Department of Ocean Engineering offers a program of advanced graduate study leading to a Doctor of Philosophy in Ocean Engineering. Students may pursue in-depth studies. . . ."

■

News item in the *Brookings* (S.D.) *Daily Register:*

"PIERRE (AP)—Money will be on the minds of public higher education officials Thursday and Friday when the state Board of Regents meets in Aberdeen.

"The board will review Gov. George Mickelson's higher education budget recommendations for the 12 months starting July 1, 1991, and talk about the effects of tighter budgets on higher education. . . .

"Late last month, the governor outlined two spending plans—one with no tax increases and the other with a $44 million boost in taxes.

"The no-tax-increase budget would spend $1.4 billion. Of that, $496 would come from the state general fund. The governor's office has said 23 percent of the expenditures would go to higher education."

About that $114: In these times, be thankful.

■

From a pamphlet on radiation safety that was distributed in pay envelopes at Case Western Reserve University:

"1. Areas with radiation posting are restricted to persons trained and authorized to use radiation sources.

"2. Smoking, eating, drinking and application of cosmetics are strictly prohibited in areas posted for radioactive materials.

"3. Workers using radioactive materials cannot be disposed of through normal housekeeping practices."

We'd rather not hear about it.

—C.G.

In Brief

Student Is Ordered to Pay for False Report of Rape

COLUMBUS, OHIO — An Ohio State University student who falsely reported a rape has been ordered to pay $15,569 to campus police to cover the cost of their investigation of the allegation.

Michele Ann Yentes was ordered by Franklin County Municipal Court to make restitution, to perform 200 hours of community service, to seek counseling, and to pay a $500 fine and court costs. Her 90-day jail sentence was suspended.

Ms. Yentes, who is white, reported that she had been raped at knife point outside the university's main library by a black man around midnight on October 24, 1989. The report of the incident sparked student protests against campus crime. After Ms. Yentes recanted the story, students protested that blacks were being wrongly accused of crimes.

In March 1990, the campus police filed charges against Ms. Yentes. The investigation of her claim occupied about 1,200 manhours, a spokesman for the campus police said.

Union Reaches Accord With Adelphi University

GARDEN CITY, N.Y.—A new faculty-union contract at Adelphi University has ended eight months of tough collective bargaining, but not all of the tensions between union leaders and the administration.

A year ago many on the Adelphi campus believed a faculty strike by the union was inevitable (*The Chronicle*, March 21, 1990), partly because of disagreements over governance and personnel issues.

In a statement, Adelphi's president, Peter Diamandopoulos, praised the terms of the contract and said he hoped it would "launch the university on a new course of collegial relations."

Although professors voted overwhelmingly to ratify the three-year pact, some union leaders were still disappointed with parts of the contract, which took effect January 1. Some of them objected to workload requirements for certain professors. The professors are represented in collective bargaining by a chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

Joseph M. Cassin, a biology professor who serves as the union's vice-president for collective bargaining, said he believed the contract had eroded the strength of the union, which represents 90 per cent of the faculty.

Library Workers at Brown End a 5-Week Strike

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — Library workers at Brown University have returned to work following a five-week strike over wages and health-care plans.

More than 90 library workers, represented in collective bargaining by the Service Employees International Union Local 34, walked off the job in November, a month after their previous contract had expired. The major issue had been the university's plans to change health-insurance benefits and make workers pay part of the premium.

The new three-year contract calls for employees to pay 5 per cent of their health-insurance premium and gives them the option of keeping their current insurance plan.

To offset the payment requirement, employees' base salaries were increased by $450 on top of an across-the-board 6-per-cent raise in the contract's first year and a 4.5-per-cent raise in each of the second and third years.

Brown kept its four main libraries open during the strike with supervisors and with volunteers from other university offices, a spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the service employees' union is trying to organize the 750 clerical and technical workers at Brown who do not work in the libraries.

Cal. Universities Scolded by Seismic-Safety Panel

SACRAMENTO—The California Seismic Safety Commission has criticized the University of California and the California State University System for inadequate efforts to insure that their build-

U.S. International U. in San Diego Files for Protection From Creditors

SAN DIEGO

United States International University has filed for protection from creditors in U.S. Bankruptcy Court.

The university has laid off 11 faculty members and 44 other employees and taken other steps to try to improve its financial condition.

The filing of a court petition under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Code came last month after the Mission Federal Credit Union here threatened to foreclose on a $3.5-million loan.

The 38-year-old university ran into financial trouble in recent years during a period of expansion. William Rust, the university's founder and former president, resigned under pressure last year, a spokeswoman for the university said.

In addition to the main campus here, the university operates campuses in four foreign countries, as well as learning centers in Japan and four other California cities. A total of about 3,500 students are enrolled, most of them in graduate programs.

The university is trying to sell its campus in London, which university officials say is worth about $60-million. Classes here have continued without interruption.

—JACK McCURDY

Bush Talks of War in Letter to 460 Campus Papers; Students Visit Iraq

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

President Bush last week sent an "open letter" to student publications on 460 campuses, saying the United States might have to go to war to force the Iraqis out of Kuwait.

"There are times in life when we confront values worth fighting for," Mr. Bush wrote. "This is one such time."

In the letter, Mr. Bush told the students that many of the U.S. soldiers stationed in Saudi Arabia are "your age, most of them. Doing tough duty for something they believe in."

He added: "I tell you this with all my heart: I don't want there to be war ever again. I am determined to do absolutely everything possible in the search for a peaceful resolution to this crisis—but only if the peace is genuine."

Students on several campuses have held teach-ins on the Persian Gulf situation over the last few months, and last week some waged protests against war, waving placards and chanting: "Hell no, we won't go."

A White House source who asked not to be named said the President had sent the letter because "a lot of people over there are college-age Americans and there is a concern among that age group.

"He wants them to know that he's not ignoring them."

No Plan for a Draft

After the President issued the letter, the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, told reporters that the President had given "no consideration" to asking Congress to reinstitute a military draft.

Last week eight students, two professors, and a campus minister traveled to Baghdad on what they called a private peace-keeping mission aimed at encouraging Iraqi students and educators to join them in opposing a war in the Persian Gulf.

The students who traveled to the Iraqi capital went with the approval of President Saddam Hussein's government. They said they wanted to put Iraqis at ease with Americans and collect information and stories about the Iraqis to share with people on American campuses.

"We go saying that there are Americans who don't want to see this conflict go this way," Maurice Barnes, a divinity student at Duke University, said in an interview before leaving for Iraq. "We go seeking to put a face on the enemy and to make the larger segment of society there know that this enemy you've been led to fear isn't your enemy after all."

The students and professors made the trip under the auspices of an American group called Fellowship of Reconciliation, which was founded 75 years ago and promotes non-violent solutions to world conflicts. The group sponsored two other "citizen delegations" to Iraq after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait last August. David Schilling, the organization's national program coordinator, said the group's leaders had chosen students for this trip because they felt first-hand knowledge of the situation in the Persian Gulf region would "add some maturity and experience to students' efforts" against a war.

Gauging Iraqi Sentiment

Although they acknowledged that their trip would probably not influence world leaders or avert a war, the students said it was important for Iraqis to talk to Americans who are interested in peaceful solutions.

"I don't think we're going to make any big structural change or be the one effort that finally makes the U.S. back down," said Joshua R. Thomas, a sophomore at the University of Texas at Austin. "But this will give us a chance to see what Iraqi citizens' sentiments are about the whole thing."

The students and professors were scheduled to meet with the head of the Iraqi Parliament, government officials in charge of education policy, and students and educators from universities in Baghdad.

American officials have criticized trips to Baghdad by private groups, saying they undermine the United States' efforts to force the Iraqis out of Kuwait. The State Department has also issued a travel advisory asking Americans not to go to the Middle East.

"Over the many months there have been many visits by concerned individuals, and we understand their concern," said Nancy Beck, a press officer at the U.S. State Department. "But we also know that they can be used by the Iraqi government for propaganda reasons." ■

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baccalaureate teacher-credentialing program for instructional aides: three years (George Mehaffy).

Santa Clara University. For programs in affective and cognitive sciences: three years (Lee Mahon).

Shaw University. For a dual-enrollment program for high-school seniors: three years (Joan Barrax).

Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. For training for members of accrediting teams: two years (David A. Carter).

Southwest Texas State University. For interactive videodiscs for teaching foreign languages: three years (Robert Fischer).

State University of New York at Buffalo. For upper-division science courses for non-science majors: three years (Clyde F. Herreid).

Syracuse University. To reshape teaching-reward systems: three years (Alton O. Roberts).

Temple University. For a program in which retired faculty members serve as mentors for junior faculty members: three years (Donald Rackin).

Tennessee State University. For graduate programs for African-American students in public administration: three years (Richard Couto).

Tompkins-Cortland Community College. For programs of faculty development for part-time faculty members: three years (Patricia Wagner).

University of Alabama. For a retention program for minority-group pre-medical students: three years (Robert H. Garner).

—For programs on world issues for both American and foreign students: three years (David Crookall).

University of California at Irvine. For peer advising to promote participation in study-abroad programs: three years (Barbara Bertin).

—For collaboration among elementary- and secondary-school teachers and post-secondary faculty members: three years (Manuel Gomez).

University of Delaware. For redesign of mathematics and science courses for prospective teachers: three years (Ludwig Mosberg and Frank Murray).

University of Denver. For computer-based assessment of reflective thinking in business and chemistry: three years (Karen Kitchener).

University of Lowell. For a core curriculum: three years (Peter Blewett).

University of Maryland. For programs of faculty development: three years (Barbara Millis).

University of Maryland–Baltimore County. For dissemination of French telecast materials to classrooms nationwide: one year (Claud DuVerlie).

University of Mississippi. For software for teaching decision making in the social sciences: two years (John D. Johnson and Robert Dorsey).

University of North Carolina at Charlotte. For computer work stations for engineering education: three years (G. P. Mohanty).

University of Rhode Island. For programs in languages: three years (John Grandin).

University of Texas at Austin. For a discipline-based program of training for teaching assistants: three years (Teresa A. Sullivan).

Western Carolina University. For teacher training and certification of teacher aides: three years (Richard M. Haynes).

Department of Education

Drugs. To train teachers, administrators, guidance counselors, and other school personnel in drug- and alcohol-abuse education and prevention techniques: $23.7-million divided among 176 colleges, school districts, state departments of education, and other education institutions and agencies.

—For programs to reduce drug use on college campuses: $13-million divided among 141 colleges and universities.

—For model demonstration programs to prevent drug and alcohol use by young people: $5-million divided among 21 programs run by colleges and universities.

Language. To train teachers and other personnel to work in programs serving children with limited proficiency in English: $2.8-million divided among 21 colleges and universities.

Law. For the Law School Clinical Experience Program: $4.5-million divided among 58 law schools.

Literacy. To establish programs to recruit, train, and place undergraduate volunteers as tutors in community agencies under the Student Literacy Corps: $5-million divided among 101 colleges and universities.

Minorities. For fellowships for graduate minority-group students: $4.3-million divided among 49 colleges and universities.

Public service. For projects to promote careers in public service: $3.3-million divided among 33 institutions.

Technology education. For projects to develop model programs in technology education: $56,587 to Central Connecticut State U., $436,231 to Milwaukee Area Technical College, $149,041 to Oklahoma State U., and $159,254 to West Virginia U.

Colleges in 'Have Not' States Win Bigger Share of U.S. Research Funds

Continued From Page A23

received more than $1.28-billion in federal research support in 1989, compared with $115-million that Alabama institutions received. But the five-year percentage increase for California was half of Alabama's 129 per cent.

Qualified Enthusiasm

In the states that are gaining ground, university and state officials are heartened because they have been urging federal agencies to spread research funds more widely. But the enthusiasm is qualified: Many of those same officials also note that because the states were receiving so much less federal money to begin with, the increases appear more dramatic than they would otherwise.

Even so, many welcome any increase at all. "I think it's a good sign," says Stuart A. Rosenfeld, director of the Southern Technology Council, which promotes research-oriented economic development in 14 Southern states.

Throughout the 1980's, says Mr. Rosenfeld, many states in the South spent substantial sums to expand their scientific bases, which in many cases were small. "I like to think that's paying off," he says. In many cases, he notes, a significant percentage increase in federal support in a state could be attributed to a single large grant.

At the same time, groups like the Sun Belt Congressional Caucus have been urging federal agencies to give greater consideration to the goal of geographic diversity in their peer-review evaluations of research-grant proposals. The National Science Foundation's recent decision to award a national magnet laboratory to two universities in Florida, rather than to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was an example of that philosophy at work.

Not everyone, however, welcomes the trend.

"Science should be based on the merit or quality of the research," says L. Donald Shields, executive director of the California Council on Science & Technology. The council is an alliance of business and university leaders that advises state officials on science issues.

Mr. Shields says he understands the political pressure to spread federal science money more widely, but he warns it "should be very carefully done" so as not to compromise the science. "The point is to do the best science," he says.

Praise for EPSCOR

Several officials credited EPSCOR, the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research, with having helped their states expand their research capability. EPSCOR is a small N.S.F. program that awards competitive grants to states that traditionally have received a small share of federal funds. The result of such grants, Mr. Rosenfeld of the Southern Technology Council and others say, is that more institutions are in a good position to submit proposals and win competitions.

Says James M. Langley, vice-president for external affairs at the Georgia Institute of Technology: "It's an issue of growing credibility and satisfied customers."

Other analysts, including those at the Southern Regional Education Board, say states that have spent their own money on research are more likely to attract federal and private money. For some states, like Alabama and Florida, that proved to be the case.

Other states that substantially increased their spending—including Minnesota, Nevada, Ohio, and New Jersey—saw no corresponding rise in federal funds.

David Hochman, interim executive director of the New Jersey Commission on Science and Technology, says the figures don't disturb him. New Jersey began increasing its spending on science and technology in 1985 and now spends about $20-million a year to encourage collaborations between industry and academe.

"I wish we could have gone one for one" with federal research dollars, he says, but attracting federal funds "is not the only goal of our program." ■

FACT FILE: Spending For Research and Development by Doctorate-Granting Universities

(BY STATE, FISCAL 1989)

	Total spending	Sources of funds: Federal government	State and local government	Industry	Institutions themselves	Other	1-year change in federal spending	5-year change in federal spending	1-year change in state spending	5-year change in state spending	1-year change in total spending	5-year change in total spending
Alabama	$207,200,000	55.4%	8.9%	7.8%	19.9%	7.9%	+10.2%	+129.3%	−13.8%	+83.9%	+14.6%	+139.4%
Alaska	56,701,000	47.0	3.7	5.4	38.6	5.3	+13.7	+69.0	+13.8	−31.2	+13.7	+41.2
Arizona	223,531,000	47.1	3.6	5.6	38.4	5.3	+11.3	+84.3	+44.9	+28.4	+12.2	+88.1
Arkansas	43,676,000	32.5	27.9	9.4	21.8	8.3	+1.2	+42.1	+25.6	+84.6	+15.1	+64.1
California	1,845,555,000	69.4	2.4	4.5	17.4	6.3	+7.2	+64.5	+4.9	+175.2	+7.2	+68.9
Colorado	226,428,000	73.7	4.7	6.4	7.8	7.3	+9.8	+67.5	+14.4	+15.7	+9.8	+51.5
Connecticut	284,410,000	65.8	1.9	4.1	20.0	8.1	+7.6	+40.3	+35.3	+43.3	+11.6	+60.8
Delaware	37,194,000	45.9	7.0	11.0	29.9	6.2	+24.6	+58.0	+6.0	+648.0	+16.1	+74.3
District of Columbia	114,297,000	74.0	0.4	6.5	14.2	4.9	+19.0	+76.6	+92.4	+116.3	+18.7	+83.7
Florida	385,556,000	51.9	6.7	5.4	29.3	6.8	+32.5	+118.6	+31.6	+253.2	+29.0	+108.7
Georgia	417,287,000	49.0	9.6	8.5	30.0	2.9	+13.6	+83.9	0.0	+82.0	+12.4	+92.0
Hawaii	70,733,000	57.4	35.0	1.1	5.2	1.3	+5.2	+24.1	+15.3	+57.5	+10.0	+38.6
Idaho	33,191,000	37.9	24.4	12.7	24.5	0.4	+12.4	−3.1	−22.8	+287.6	+7.8	+69.1
Illinois	604,466,000	55.9	5.9	6.5	24.9	6.8	+7.1	+51.5	+22.0	+70.3	+10.6	+69.2
Indiana	227,266,000	59.9	8.3	8.1	19.2	4.5	+4.0	+57.3	+12.5	+73.0	+7.3	+56.7
Iowa	209,327,000	49.4	11.9	7.0	29.0	2.7	+17.6	+66.0	+21.2	+44.1	+15.3	+75.5
Kansas	107,856,000	41.1	22.4	4.8	28.0	3.7	+4.5	+51.9	+14.5	+33.4	+8.2	+51.2
Kentucky	83,998,000	39.2	8.5	8.9	36.4	6.9	−0.6	+70.6	−46.0	−43.1	−8.6	+59.5
Louisiana	179,332,000	37.0	24.0	4.5	26.1	8.4	+8.9	+94.3	+11.6	+41.8	+8.3	+73.0
Maine	19,974,000	41.5	2.9	20.0	32.9	2.7	+17.6	−1.8	+7.6	−63.2	+15.2	+10.8
Maryland	921,848,000	76.6	6.9	3.8	10.0	2.7	+14.2	+79.2	+12.7	+119.8	+15.9	+95.2
Massachusetts	867,521,000	71.7	2.1	9.1	6.8	10.4	+7.1	+47.1	−10.4	+250.9	+9.8	+56.5
Michigan	486,270,000	54.2	7.4	7.4	23.8	7.2	+8.5	+59.0	+7.3	+53.1	+10.9	+71.4
Minnesota	258,614,000	51.4	16.4	4.8	16.9	10.5	+10.9	+67.2	+8.3	+163.8	+9.5	+63.4
Mississippi	75,175,000	42.7	27.3	7.1	12.8	10.1	+26.7	+80.3	+7.9	+24.9	+18.1	+52.3
Missouri	255,009,000	54.8	5.7	9.9	23.4	6.3	+12.1	+61.0	+11.2	+57.0	+9.8	+69.5
Montana	32,450,000	35.6	24.4	10.0	29.4	0.6	−15.5	+56.9	+19.1	−6.4	+1.2	+34.1
Nebraska	93,916,000	39.2	24.5	9.7	22.3	4.4	+4.9	+86.9	+30.7	+58.1	+12.7	+74.6
Nevada	34,146,000	51.6	5.3	12.0	27.3	3.9	−2.6	+64.5	−22.2	+466.1	+4.5	+95.0
New Hampshire	62,172,000	67.3	4.3	4.7	15.0	8.7	+7.0	+91.6	+4.3	+8.2	+7.8	+95.1
New Jersey	283,087,000	41.8	15.9	5.9	29.2	7.2	+10.9	+78.7	+22.6	+299.7	+15.9	+131.0
New Mexico	136,189,000	56.4	10.7	12.1	13.1	7.7	+4.0	+34.3	+5.0	+38.7	+5.5	+61.3
New York	1,332,139,000	65.1	5.2	5.3	12.9	11.5	+4.1	+53.4	+12.1	+94.6	+6.9	+62.0
North Carolina	425,298,000	61.6	14.4	9.7	11.0	3.3	+14.3	+95.2	+5.5	+82.8	+14.3	+103.9
North Dakota	27,634,000	70.2	3.3	9.1	13.7	3.6	+19.1	+84.2	+28.8	−92.5	+13.1	+0.6
Ohio	417,275,000	58.1	11.8	6.3	14.9	9.0	+11.4	+66.2	+3.4	+212.0	+9.3	+80.1
Oklahoma	113,279,000	29.2	4.5	5.0	53.0	8.3	+5.3	+27.3	+8.4	+47.9	−0.6	+24.0
Oregon	161,127,000	61.5	12.9	3.0	10.3	12.2	+10.0	+51.8	+7.5	+34.1	+8.6	+56.7
Pennsylvania	761,130,000	61.6	4.2	12.0	14.4	7.7	+9.7	+72.2	+26.2	+257.6	+12.7	+89.4
Rhode Island	79,801,000	70.7	4.1	7.9	14.6	2.7	−2.9	+33.2	+13.5	+245.9	+2.9	+62.0
South Carolina	120,137,000	34.6	14.5	6.6	37.8	6.5	+4.7	+73.1	+11.7	+65.0	+17.6	+101.8
South Dakota	12,449,000	49.5	39.4	2.5	6.7	1.8	+5.5	+52.7	−3.5	+113.2	+1.0	+46.0
Tennessee	214,764,000	57.8	15.1	4.9	17.2	5.1	+29.8	+135.6	+10.1	+182.9	+16.4	+129.5
Texas	1,008,969,000	48.4	12.3	6.2	20.3	12.8	+7.3	+77.6	+24.8	+85.6	+13.8	+81.0
Utah	164,828,000	66.2	10.4	3.3	16.9	3.2	+11.5	+69.5	+12.4	+80.7	+12.9	+74.1
Vermont	42,743,000	66.8	5.8	8.2	12.8	6.4	+11.7	+91.1	+8.8	+63.0	+16.1	+91.9
Virginia	258,919,000	53.9	19.0	8.4	13.3	5.5	+7.7	+66.7	+16.6	+196.0	+10.2	+92.5
Washington	276,885,000	74.1	2.2	7.7	13.0	2.9	+13.0	+54.6	+13.8	−75.6	+14.4	+49.5
West Virginia	39,368,000	44.0	3.2	10.1	38.3	4.4	+8.8	+57.7	+17.3	+4.2	+29.4	+95.1
Wisconsin	336,815,000	58.7	16.4	4.8	12.9	7.1	+4.9	+58.4	+2.5	+43.4	+5.4	+58.7
Wyoming	23,310,000	59.2	6.6	6.6	26.7	0.9	+24.0	+79.3	+32.3	+373.5	+14.1	+48.1
Outlying areas	41,941,000	57.5	16.8	0.5	20.5	4.6	+7.9	+67.6	−16.8	−17.4	+7.6	+47.2
Total	$14,743,186,000	59.9%	8.2%	6.5%	18.2%	7.2%	+9.4%	+65.4%	+10.9%	+78.3%	+10.9%	+73.8%

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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News Summary

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Notions about infancy are being challenged by the novel experiments of developmental psychologists and neuroscientists: Page A5.

Ways to alert physicians and the public when new medical treatments produce dramatic results were debated at an N.I.H. forum: Page A8.

Pressing academic problems of the last decade were not dealt with because colleges had not developed ways for professors and administrators to collaborate: Page A13.

Backers of minority scholarships fear that legislation to protect the awards could be seen as an acknowledgment they are illegal: Page A19.

President Bush has nominated a Cleveland cardiologist to be the next N.I.H. director: Page A19.

New England's financial storm has colleges scrambling to find ways to protect their money: Page A25.

Despite the sweeping reforms adopted at its annual convention, the N.C.A.A. will continue to face pressure from lawmakers and other "outsiders" to clean up its act: Page A31.

The demonstrations that prompted Albania to turn away from isolationism have left the country's only university wary of the future: Page A33.

An academic-exchange and financial-assistance program for East European universities has been immensely popular: Page A33.

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Bush's Budget Asks for Major Increase in '92-93 Pell Grants

Maximum could rise nearly 70%, but other programs would be cut

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

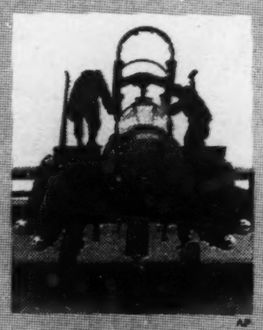
President Bush will propose a significant increase in the maximum size of a Pell Grant when he sends his budget requests for fiscal 1992 to Congress next month. But he will also propose cutting many middle-income students out of the grant program.

Trade schools would probably be the biggest beneficiaries of such a change, because they enroll large numbers of the neediest Pell Grant recipients. Two-year colleges and many moderately priced four-year institutions would also get more money, aid administrators say. But expensive colleges, which enroll fewer needy students and more middle-income students, could see many of their students dropped from the Pell Grant program.

A government official familiar with discussions over budget plans says the proposed maximum Pell Grant could be as high as $3,900 for the 1992-93 academic year.

That would represent a nearly 70-percent increase over the current maximum, which is $2,300 and is to climb to $2,400 in

Continued on Page A22



Repercussions From the Gulf

The outbreak of war against Iraq last week provoked quick reactions on many campuses in the United States and fears for the safety of American students and professors in or near the war-torn region.

- **The Fulbright program** said it was calling home American scholars studying in 12 countries from Mauritania to Pakistan: Page A22.
- **Anti-war protests** broke out across the United States, but many students quietly supported the decision to go to war: Page A29.
- **Some American students** were revising plans to study abroad, and many of those already overseas were coming home: Page A29.
- **The F.B.I.** said it would interview Arab and Arab-American students about their knowledge of terrorist activity: Page A29.

Soviet Crackdown in Baltic Republic Ends Optimism for Higher-Education Reforms

VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

The drive to liberalize higher education in the three Baltic republics appeared destined last week to become one of the casualties of the Soviet Union's military crackdown here.

At first, when Soviet army troops stormed newspaper offices and other buildings in Vilnius nearly two weeks ago, Lithuanian academic leaders criticized the actions and called on students to organize a protest vigil at their institutions. Thousands responded.

"I'm an optimist," said Aurinas Juozaidis, the republic's Deputy Minister for Culture and Education, "because I know people's mood here and expect resistance using Gandhi's non-violent methods."

"No weapons," Mr. Juozaidis added, "but no subordination, either."

A faculty member at Vilnius University adopted the same defiant tone.

"It's just a provocation," declared Olympia Armalyte, a lecturer in the English department. "We will go on as before. We expect reform in higher education to continue in 1991."

Within a few days, however, the optimism was gone.

By then, at least 14 people had been killed and scores of others wounded in a Soviet army assault on the capital's television station and broadcasting tower. Witnesses at the scene said unarmed civilians had been cut down by machine guns and crushed by army tanks.

'Dangerous for the Young'

Among those who saw the violence was Rolandas Pavilionis, rector of Vilnius University.

"The situation has worsened," he conceded. "Something bigger is being prepared that will affect not just us, but the whole of the Soviet Union."

One Vilnius student was among the dead and 11 other students were in critical condition in the hospital, the rector added. He said he was trying to reduce the number of students involved in the continuing protest.

"It's dangerous," he said, "especially for the young."

Nevertheless, as the week progressed the rector seemed to regain some hope that the university system—and the republic—would prevail.

Vilnius University "still regards itself as independent" of Moscow, he said, as some 500 students were protecting the insti-

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American Universities' Ties to Foreign Companies Seen Producing Political Furor on Capitol Hill

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

Research links between foreign companies and American universities could prove politically explosive, according to some science-policy experts and Congressional aides.

As the number of institutions with ties to foreign businesses has increased, some lawmakers have complained that universities are offering those companies state-of-the-art information gathered at federal expense. Some observers say that if institutions don't regulate such arrangements, Congress may take steps itself—or at least lose some of its enthusiasm for academic research.

Others predict that the business and university communities will unite to persuade Congress that freedom to work with overseas partners is in the long-term interest of the United States.

Arrangements Vary

Academic arrangements with foreign businesses vary widely. On some campuses, such companies sponsor scholarships for students; other institutions—for a fee—give companies access to unpublished data and opportunities to consult regularly with faculty members and graduate students about their research.

A growing number of university-spin-off companies are also selling licenses that permit foreign businesses to market products based on research results patented by the universities.

Such arrangements have become particularly attractive to universities because research money is increasingly difficult to come by. States, the federal government,

Continued on Page A20

Highest Paid Administrators

Medical dean	$160,172
Medical-center chief	125,035
Law dean	120,338
Dentistry dean	115,000
Public-health dean	110,750
Veterinary dean	106,963
System president	98,666
Pharmacy dean	93,445
Institution president	93,000
Health-professions chief	89,444

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

See story on Page A13